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FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

National Cable Television Association

Daniel L. Brenner Vice President for Law & Regulatory Policy

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February 17, 1994

Delivered By Hand

Mr. William Caton **Acting Secretary** Federal Communications Commission 1919 M Street, N.W., Room 222 Washington, D.C. 20554

> Ex Parte Meetings Regarding Rate Regulation: MM Docket #92-266 Re:

Dear Mr. Caton:

On Thursday, February 10, 1994, the following individuals, along with myself, met with the following offices to discuss rate regulation. Attached are copies of the documents that were left behind in the offices.

- Individuals attending the meetings:
 - Gerald Hassell, Bank of New York
 - Phyllis Riggins, NationsBank
 - Ian Crowe, Toronto Dominion
- Offices and individuals visited:

Office of Chairman Reed E. Hundt:

- Blair Levin, Chief of Staff
- Jim Olson, Chief, Competition Branch, Cable Television Bureau

Office of Commissioner James H. Quello:

- Brian Fontes, Senior Advisor
- Maureen O'Connell, Legal Advisor

Office of Commissioner Andrew C. Barrett:

- James Coltharp, Mass Media Advisor
- Lisa Smith, Legal Advisor

Please file this letter and the attachments in the appropriate docket.

Respectfully submitted,

Daniel L. Brenner

DLB:tkb Attachments

No. of Copies rec'd List ABCDE

| RECEIVED | | | Consolidated Cash Flow Statement | | | | | | | 9 9-F∙b 3:19 PM |
|--|--|-------------------------|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| * | | | Projected Fiscal Years Ended December 31, | | | | | | | |
| Cosh will be Provided By: | FEB 1 7 1994 | 1994 | 1995 | 1090 | 1997 | 1999 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 |
| Earnings Before Taxes Depreciation and Amortization (Increase) Decrease in Working Capit | FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY | 10,433 0 | 7,072 10,825 0 | 8,909 11,290 0 | 19,857 3,212 0 | 23,426 3,049 0 | 28,051 3,635 0 | 27,505 4, 259 0 | 29,360 4,915 0 | 31,191 5,389 O |
| Cash Provided By Operations Cash will be Used Far: | | 10,670 | 17,897 | 20,205 | 23,068 | 20,475 | 29,687 | 31,764 | 34,275 | 36,580 |
| Maint. Capex Preferred/Common Dividends | | 4,3 63 0 | 4 ,579 0 | 4,835 0 | 5,286 0 | 5,654 | 8,065 | 6,403 | 6,725 O | 7,004 |
| Cash Used For Operations | | 4,363 | 4,579 | 4,835 | 5,286 | 5,054 | 6,065 | 8,403 | 8,725 | 7,004 |
| Cash Flow Available for Debt Amoruzation | | 12,307 | 13,318 | ×15,370 | 17,782 | 20,821 | 23,021 | 25,360 | 27,550 | 20,576 |
| Debt Amortization: Senior Bank Debt Private Placement Other Senior Debt Subordinated Debt | | 12,000 0 109 0 | 17, 8 00 0 78 0 | 22,400 0 10 | 28,800 0 260 0 | 36,800 0 18 0 | 35,500 0 19 0 | 0 0 16 0 | o o o | 0 0 0 |
| Notes Payable to Former L.P.s In Excess of Right of Offset Subject to Right of Offset Hotes Receivable from Former L.P.s | | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 | 243 4,824 (\$4,824) | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Net to (From) L.P. | | 0 | 0 | 0 | 243 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total Debt Amortization | | 12,109 | 17,678 | 22,410 | 29,303 | 38,818 | 35,519 | 18 | o | 0 |
| Fire Creft Flow | | 108 | -4,360 | -7,048 | -11,520 | -15,907 | -11,898 | 25,344 | 27,550 | 20,576 |
| | of Free Cash Flow | 0.00% | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% 0 | 0.00% O |
| Cash - Initial Balance Plus/(Less) Net Cash Flow from Operations Ending Cash | | -752 198 -554 | -554 -4,380 -4,914 | -4,914 -7,04 0 -11,900 | -11,900 -11,520 -23,480 | -23,480 -15,997 -39,477 | -39,477 -11,898 -51,374 | 25,344 -26,030 | -20,030 27,550 1,520 | 1,520 29,576 31,090 0 |
| Distributions to Owners Total Management Fees & Distribution | on s | 0 | 0 %// 0 | 0 0 | 0 | <u>0</u> | <u>0</u> | 0 | 0 0 | |

Total Distributions 1993 - 1995

12,611

History of Banks and Cable Industry

- Anywhere from 50 to 80% of cable industry's financing has come from bank debt
- Based on limited number of variables and predictability of cash flow, few lenders have experienced problems with cable portfolios
- Write-offs have been nominal in over 20 years of bank lending to cable
- Banks have historically financed most of the plant construction to pass over 90% of U.S. lot lines with cable, and to upgrade that plant to deliver more services

Characteristics of Bank Debt

- Amortizes relatively quickly (avg. life 4.5 to 6.5 years)
- Covenant compliance measured directly by cash flow
- Oversight by government agencies, at least annually, with mandated writedowns or reserves, based on potential or defined weaknesses
- Volume of bank debt requires that many smaller banks, without dedicated resources, be kept comfortable with cable

Economics of the Cable Industry

- Many expenses are fixed
- Variable expenses tend to vary directly with subscribers, rather than revenues on basic and expanded basic cable services
- Therefore, basic rate rollbacks drop disproportionately to the bottom line (cash flow)

Implications of Additional Basic Rate Rollbacks

- Small to medium operators with no funding other than bank debt may be cut off due to regulatory pressures or shutdown of bank syndication market
- Debt to cash flow (leverage) and cash flow to debt service coverage covenant defaults
 - Covenants are generally set within 10% of cash flow projections
 - Cash flow is defined as most recent quarter times four, so rollbacks have immediate annualized impact
 - Many coverage tests are today's cash flow to next 12 months' debt service

Implications of Additional Basic Rate Rollbacks

- Reductions in capital expenditures to upgrade, extend or rebuild plant
 - Could be necessary to amortize bank debt as originally scheduled
 - Could cause problems with franchising authorities, due to upgrade requirements agreed to based on information available at the time
 - Limits ability to compete with DBS and telcos
 - Limits ability to develop non-regulated revenue streams

Implications of Additional Basic Rate Rollbacks

- Uncertainty causes disruption of capital markets for cable industry
- Superior, exportable technology may move from the hands of entrepreurs who developed it
- Forced consolidation
 - Smaller companies may feel forced to sell out to larger ones or to telcos
 - Larger companies may feel forced to sell out to better financed telcos